

## LEFT IN ITS ASHES

Several Blocks in Kenosha, Wis., Destroyed by Fire

## HEROIC BATTLE OF FIREMEN

The Burned District Covers a Large Area, and Many Fine Buildings Are Gone—Loss \$300,000.

Kenosha, Wis., April 19.—Shortly after 1 o'clock a. m. a fire broke out in the Northwestern Wire Mattress Company's works on the lake front, which has since developed into the most disastrous fire that has ever visited this city. By 1:30 p. m. four blocks of the business district lying between Main street and the lake had been burned over, the fire totally destroying some of the principal industries and wiping out property variously estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

At first the blaze caused no particular alarm and a prompt effort was made to extinguish it. But the factory was full of seasoned lumber and with a fresh breeze blowing from the north the fire soon got beyond the power of the local volunteer brigade to cope with and the mayor telegraphed to Milwaukee, Harvard and Racine for assistance. Before the arrival of the engines from the above named places the fire had become a conflagration and was threatening the destruction of the entire town.

Some of the Victims.  
The plant and buildings of the Wire Mattress Company were already a total loss, and the fragments of burning wood rising on the heated air had been blown into Head & Sutherland's lumber yard, where millions of feet of seasoned pine and other lumber soon became an easy prey to the flames. The Krebs Manufacturing Company's works were also attacked and soon the immense lumber piles in their yards were ablaze. Baldwin's coal yards and Bain's lumber yard followed, and the cities brigade, which had been making a gallant fight against hopeless odds, was driven back by the intense heat, powerless to do anything to stay the destruction.

Driven from Their Posts.  
By 9:30 the firemen from Milwaukee and Racine were fighting the flames intelligently and well, but the fire had gained such terrible headway that their efforts for a time had no visible effect. The Summons block, in which the Western Union telegraph office is situated, was threatened, and was with difficulty prevented from igniting. The telegraph operators and others in the building were driven from their posts and a temporary telegraphic headquarters was hurriedly organized in another building at some distance from the scene of the fire. At this point the willing work of the Racine and Milwaukee firemen did splendid service in averting a catastrophe which threatened to wipe out the entire business part of the city.

Many Dwellings Burned.  
The city is all excitement, and a number of small dwellings, occupied principally by factory and lumberyard employees, have been completely wiped out. It is impossible to gather any details of losses or insurance now, but a conservative estimate places the former at \$200,000 and the latter at a merely nominal figure. The fire will be a serious blow to the city and will throw many people out of employment.

## IN THE SENATE.

Proceedings in the Upper Branch of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the senate Senators Vest, Cockrell and Daniel called the attention of the senate to an alleged discrimination made by the United States and Brazilian Steamship Company, one of the mail-carrying lines subsidized by the United States, against the merchants and produce dealers of the south and west by refusal to land at the port of Newport News coffee shipped from Brazil on account of the objections made to such delivery by merchants of the city of New York. Resolutions of various commercial bodies protesting against the discrimination, and a bill offered to remedy the evil, were referred to the committee on commerce.

The resolution heretofore offered by Senator Pepper requesting the secretary of state to obtain information concerning the use of electricity as a power in the propulsion of farm machinery and implements, and in the propagation and growth of plants in foreign countries, was taken up, explained briefly by Senator Pepper, and agreed to.

Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, gave notice that he would to-day ask the attention of the senate to the Chinese restriction bill. Senator Chandler introduced a number of amendments to the house bill. In substance the amendments provide that the coming of Chinese persons into the United States shall be suspended for fifteen years. They reduce from five to two years the imprisonment prescribed as a punishment for Chinese found to be unlawfully in the United States, and finally they strike out that part of the last section of the bill that abrogates all treaties in conflict with it.

## MODUS VIVENDI RENEWED.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—An agreement between the United States and Great Britain for a modus vivendi in relation to the fur and seal fisheries in Behring sea, for the present, was signed Monday morning by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, representing the government of her Britannic majesty, and by James B. Blaine, secretary of state, representing the government of the United States. This important agreement was signed at the residence of Mr. Blaine, who, owing to the inclement weather, did not go to the department. He at once took it over to the executive mansion and laid it before the president, who in the afternoon transmitted it to the senate, which ratified the terms of the agreement in secret session.

The modus is in the form of a supplemental convention to the treaty of arbitration recently negotiated and ratified. It states that both governments will prohibit, during the sealing season, the killing of seal in that part of the Behring sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation described in article No. 1 of the treaty of 1857, between the United States and Russia.

and each government will enforce its citizens and vessels to an observance of this agreement.

The United States, it is understood, are allowed to kill for the subsistence of the natives on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, 7,000 seals, the same restriction as was made last year, and the United States bind themselves to observe this prohibition. The vessels of either the United States or Great Britain, or citizens of either country, offending against this agreement may be seized by either of the high contracting parties, but as soon as practicable should be handed over to the authorities of the nation to which they belong, who shall have jurisdiction to try the offenders and impose the penalties for the same.

In general it may be said that the document is a renewal of the agreement of 1891, with the addition of a clause providing for the settlement of damages sustained by the Canadian sealers through the interruption of their business, in case the arbitration goes against the United States. Under this clause, owners of Canadian sealing vessels have already begun to file their claims with a commission appointed to receive and present them. But Gen. Foster, the agent of the United States, who is preparing the case for this government, and E. J. Phelps, counsel, are leaving no point uncovered and will be fully prepared to meet the claims on this score in the event that they shall ever be pressed for payment.

## GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

Director Leach Presents Congress with Some Interesting Figures.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Mr. E. O. Leach, the director of the mint, has transmitted to congress a report on the production of the precious metals covering the calendar year 1891.

The product of gold from the mines of the United States aggregated 1,604,840 fine ounces of the value of \$33,173,000. This is an increase of \$500,000 over the products of the previous calendar year. The increased product is due largely to improved processes of treatment and to the increased amount of gold extracted from lead and copper ores.

The product of silver from our own mines was 58,350,000 fine ounces, the commercial value of \$37,630,040, or of the coin value in silver dollars of \$65,416,565. This is an increase of 3,830,000 ounces over the prior year. The increased silver product was due principally to the new finds in Colorado and Idaho and the cheapening of the process of smelting lead and copper ores bearing silver.

The total amount of paper and metallic money in circulation on January 1, 1892 (exclusive of the amount in the treasury and its branches), was \$1,392,393,039, against \$1,323,594,627 on January 1, 1891, an increase of \$68,799,002. The amount of paper and metallic money in actual circulation on April 1, 1892, was \$1,698,541,230.

The product of gold and silver in the world for the calendar year 1891 was \$124,229,000 gold and \$189,173,000 silver. The product of gold increased in 1891 over the prior year nearly \$5,000,000, the increase being principally in south Africa. The product of silver increased in 1891 over the prior year about 8,000,000 fine ounces. The increase in the silver product was principally in the United States, Australia and Bolivia.

## FIRES ON SISSETON PRAIRIES.

Thirty Miles of the Country Ablaze—What Squatters Are Doing.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., April 19.—Monday night the entire country for 30 miles to the west was ablaze with prairie fires. The burned-off land makes breaking easier, but it spoils pasturage, and efforts are being made by the Indian police to check the setting of fires, as much of the pasture land owned by Indians and rented to stockmen is being destroyed. A large number of people have struggled over the hills to the west of here and into town half starved and nearly crazed from thirst. There is plenty of water in the reserve, in fact thousands of springs and rivulets, but the inexperienced eye cannot always find them and many of the people who came here after homes never saw a wild prairie before in their lives. The Indian police patrol has proved of immense service in picking up these stragglers. The military could have rendered real service in this work, but according to the orders issued the soldiers could do absolutely nothing but be in camp and await orders to move after gun fire last Friday. The industry of the squatters almost passes belief except to those who are aware of the western farmers' tremendous capacity for hard work. There has been no delay. Hundreds of acres have already been broken and sown on the ground. Many of the squatters are putting in corn with hand-drills and they expect to get crop enough off their land this season to cover the expense of proving up.

## Frenchmen Victorious.

PARIS, April 19.—Col. Humbert's French expedition into Africa was surrounded by a great force under Chief Samory, armed with modern rifles; but the natives did not know how to use their weapons and were defeated with great loss.

## She Was Surgeon General's Nurse.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Mrs. Sarah J. Richards, surgeon general's nurse, in charge of field hospitals of the Second army corps during the war of the rebellion, is dead in this city, aged 73 years.

## Bold Robbery in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19.—A masked man held up a Westport car full of people at Thirty-fifth and Grand avenues a little after midnight Sunday. He ordered the gripman to go into the car and forced the conductor and passengers to hold up their hands while he robbed them. The robber escaped. Cars are being held up here nightly. A sort of reign of terror exists.

## Here Meet Again at Large.

New York, April 19.—At 5 o'clock John Most, leader of the New York reds and editor of the leading anarchical paper devoted to the interests of the more advanced members of the faith that believes in the use of force to win its political battles, was freed from Blackwell's Island penitentiary.

## Yates For Flood Buffers.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Quartermaster General Batchelder has ordered the depot quartermaster at St. Louis to send 600 tents to the mayor of Columbus, Miss., for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

## RUIN IN ITS WAKE

The Awful Work of a Powder Explosion

## DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE

In the Explosion of the American Powder Works—The Victims Torn to Fragments.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, N. J., April 19.—The works of the American Powder Powder Company on the shores of Lake Hopatcong, about a mile below here, blew up at about 3 o'clock Monday afternoon and seven men were blown to atoms. The names of five of the men killed are as follows:

J. D. Smith, superintendent of the works, married and leaves a widow and one child; Jacob Carlson, aged 35; married and leaves five children; William Pierce, aged 38, married and leaves a widow and two children; James Vago, aged 36, unmarried; A. Johnson, aged 30, unmarried; another body has been recognized as that of a Swede whose name is unknown.

Two men were injured. One of them, Benjamin Cassimore, is so terribly burned and mangled that he will probably die.

## Five Buildings Shattered.

The explosion occurred a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and five buildings were shattered. What caused the explosion will never be known. The works of the company consisted of a number of small buildings, scattered at about a distance of 300 feet from each other. Most of the buildings were used in the mixing process, and only one man was employed in each. The other buildings, which stand farther away from the lake on the side of the mountain, are used for the storage of dynamite, nitro-glycerine and detonators. The works have frequently been the scenes of explosions, but never to such an extent as on this occasion.

## Panic Among the Workmen.

The explosion occurred while all the men were at work and caused a panic. The men working in buildings distant from those blown up first heard a roar and the buildings in which they were working shook and trembled for fully a minute; then came an explosion which sounded louder than the simultaneous explosion of half a dozen of the largest cannons. The startled men rushed from their work and saw a cloud of dust and smoke flying through the air near the lower part of the company's grounds. They knew in a moment what had happened, and fearing the concussion might set off the explosives in the other buildings they took to their heels and ran for the mountain side.

## Flames in the Wreckage.

After a few moments, when they saw that no farther danger was imminent, they cautiously advanced to the scene of the explosion. The wreckage was already on fire and was burning fiercely. The men went to work at once to overhaul the wreck in search of the men who had been in the ruined buildings. Within a few minutes they succeeded in finding two men, both of whom were badly injured. These were quickly removed to the company's office and a doctor was sent for. Meanwhile the company's fire apparatus was run out and water from the lake was used to fight the fire. As soon as the flames were under control the roll of the company's employees was called, and it was found that seven were missing.

## Search for the Dead.

A search for the bodies was then begun. The searchers were mostly old employees of the company, and knew that in a case like the present it was useless to search among the ruins. They found fragments of flesh and bones scattered over several acres of ground. In fact, they found 150 pounds of flesh and bone, which is all that remains of the bodies of the victims. What could be found was gathered up in boxes and will be buried by the company.

## Nothing to Show Cause.

A representative of the company who was seen after the explosion said that it would be impossible to ascertain what caused the explosion. The company had never expected that such a big explosion could occur. The buildings being separate and each independent of the other, it was seldom that more than one man's life was in danger. All the explosions of the past had been in the houses used for mixing the explosives and the store-rooms had never before been affected. When asked if an investigation would be made he said it was almost useless to hold one. The explosion had left little of the buildings. It would be impossible to ascertain how the explosion occurred or even the simplest thing about it. There was one man who, it is possible, might have been able to have told the story, but he was the man at whose bench the first explosion happened and consequently he was dead.

## Vote Against Battleships.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After disposing of some minor business the house on Monday went into committee of the whole. Mr. Snively (Ind.) in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill, Mr. Boutwell's amendment for the construction of two additional battleships and torpedo boats was rejected, as were numerous other amendments of similar import. The bill was finally passed and the house adjourned.

## Death from Overwork.

OSKOSH, Wis., April 19.—A. W. Weisbrod died Monday, aged 41 years. His death was due to overwork during the state treasury cases, in which he was senior counsel for the defense. He was postmaster during the Cleveland administration.

## The Wyoming Trouble.

DORCHESTER, Wyo., April 19.—It is said that part of the facts concerning the cattlemen's fight have been suppressed; four more men are reported to have been killed at the T. A. ranch.

## Dias Nominated for Western President.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 19.—At the third session of the convention of the liberal party, which assembled in the hall of the deputies at 8:30 Monday night, President Diaz was unanimously elected a candidate for reelection, representatives of twenty-two states, two territories and the federal district voting on the nomination. When the result was announced to President Diaz

he made a brief speech, replete with patriotic sentiment and promises for the future.

## OUR INDEBTEDNESS.

A Census Bulletin Shows Striking Figures of National and State Interest.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The census bureau in its revised bulletin of national, state and local indebtedness, says that in 1890 the national debt of the United States, less sinking fund, was \$1,925,517,304, as against \$891,060,104 in 1890, a decrease from \$58.33 per capita to \$14.24 per capita. During the same period the increase in state and local indebtedness was from \$1,198,378,647 to \$1,185,210,349, or only \$11.93, 795. The decrease per capita, \$4.27. The average annual decrease in the national debt of the United States during the decade exceeded \$100,000,000; the decrease per capita of combined national, state and local debt during the same period was from \$60.73 to \$23.87, while other statistics show that the value of property assessed for taxation increased meanwhile from \$17,000,000,000 to \$25,500,000,000, or 50 per cent.

In Illinois decrease per capita of local indebtedness was from \$15.07 to \$10.93; Indiana increase from \$9.28 to \$11.18; Michigan increase from \$7.59 to \$9.06; Wisconsin decrease from \$9.19 to \$6.19; Iowa increase from \$5.01 to \$5.99.

## LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

The Remains of a Woman Found in the Lake at Chicago—Mutilated and Mangled in a Manner Similar to Victims of Jack the Ripper.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The nude body of a woman was taken from the water at the foot of Peck creek about 10 a. m. It was most frightfully mutilated and resembled the remains of the victims of Jack the Ripper. A deep cut extended from the breast to the lower part of the abdomen, the intestines protruding. Both the legs were missing and the whole body was mutilated and bruised. The police are of the opinion that the woman was murdered, but the fact is that the body is so decomposed that a post-mortem alone can determine whether wounds were caused by instruments or by the body washing against the rocks.

## WORKERS IN THE VINEYARD.

Preparations Under Way for the Coming Christian Endeavor Convention to Be Held in New York.

New York, April 19.—Preliminary arrangements are nearly completed for the eleventh international Christian Endeavor convention, which is to be held at Madison Square garden, New York, July 7 to 19. The first convention was held June 2, 1883, at Portland, Me., when there were only six societies and 481 members. The convention at Minneapolis last July represented 16,375 societies, with a membership of 1,099,980. By January 1 of this year the number of societies had increased to 18,500 and the membership to 1,100,000. The prospects are that the convention this year will be larger than any hitherto held. Every state and territory will be represented and delegates will be present from many foreign lands.

## A FRIGHTFUL CRUSH.

An Accident Near London by Which Eight Persons Were Killed and Many Injured.

LONDON, April 19.—A terrible catastrophe took place at Hampstead Sunday evening by which two women and six children were killed and thirteen other persons seriously injured. Hampstead, which is a favorite holiday resort about 4 miles from London, was visited by thousands of excursionists, and as the day closed there was a great rush of people to catch the trains to return home. In the crush somebody fell at the foot of a staircase of the railway station and in a moment the hundreds of persons above were thrown into a heap of struggling humanity. The police at once closed the doors and set to work to extricate the dead and injured.

## HEINOUS CRIME ALLEGED.

Thirteen-Year-Old Andrew Taylor Said to Have Murdered His Father.

GENESEE, Ill., April 19.—The gun that has been missed from the house since James E. Taylor was shot and killed was found in the oat bin Monday. Andrew Taylor, the 13-year-old son of the murdered man, has been arrested, charged with the crime and lodged in the county jail. The gun was not in the broken condition described by the boy at the inquest. Some bullets have also been found in the house similar to those found in the skull of the murdered man. The neighbors testify that the boy had threatened to put his father where he could not whip him again.

## Strangled Her Child.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 19.—Louisa Shockley, a colored woman aged 45 years, was committed to jail here Monday charged with the murder of her 9-year-old daughter Mattie Saturday. The girl committed some slight offense and the mother placed her in a chair, put a rope around her neck, and tied one end to the stove, after which she pulled on the other end of the rope until she had strangled the child to death.

## Bridges Washed Away.

RAMSEY, Ill., April 19.—Rain fell here heavily from Sunday noon till Monday morning. Roads are submerged and bridges, culverts and fences washed away.

MILWAUKEE, Ill., April 19.—This section was again visited by a severe rain-storm Sunday night, the ground being flooded, causing great damage to property in many places. The Big Four railroad suffered severely by the high water, a number of its bridges and culverts being washed away, making it necessary to abandon all trains.

## Vetoed a Labor Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—The bill which the union printers and labor organizations throughout New York so vigorously urged and which was finally passed by the New York legislature creating a state printing office, thus abolishing the contract system, was vetoed Monday by Gov. Flower.

## Fire Started by a Burglar.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.—At Fulton, Sunday night, the farmers' tobacco warehouse was burned and the business block in which it was. Loss, \$65,000. A burglar was later found in Murphy & Co.'s store, but escaped. It is thought he started the fire.

## Driven Crazy by the Storm.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 19.—Miss Mary James, of New Milford, has been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Elm. She was groaning and

popular, and, until a few days ago, was regarded one of the cleverest young ladies in the village. During the storm a few days ago she was so frightened at a heavy peal of thunder that she has since become almost hopelessly insane.

## BITS OF INFORMATION.

The Ohio legislature has adjourned sine die.

A gang of counterfeiters, four in number, were arrested in Chicago. \*The thermometer at Denison, Tex., Monday, stood 90 degrees in the shade. Many of the Sisseton reservation boomers are giving up their claims; they say the land is worthless.

The supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania has decided that the eleventh amendment law is constitutional.

In a fight between officers and moonshiners in Arkansas, one of the outlaws was killed and two were captured.

Roswell Smith, president of the Century Publishing Company, New York, died at 8 a. m. of Bright's disease.

Herbert Pavey, a 14-year-old boy, committed suicide in his father's barn at Earlville, Ia., Sunday by hanging.

Five negroes and a negroess have been arrested at Ocala, Fla., for the murder of Payne and Stevenson near Hernando.

Over 1,500 negroes near Greenville, Miss., were said to be in a starving condition owing to the failure of their employers.

San Antonio is stirred up over numerous incendiary fires, and 500 volunteers are helping the police in trying to detect the firebugs.

The United States court of appeals at San Francisco holds that a Chinaman can enter American territory by proving a prior residence here.

A passenger train encountered a hail-storm Monday night near Antlers, Ind., which shattered the glass doors and all the windows on one side of the train.

Jockey Fink sold the once famous colt Kenyon on the Memphis track Monday for \$250. He refused \$5,000 for the same colt at Washington park last summer.

The body of a man thought to be George S. McCullough, of Pittsburgh, was found in a waterworks settling basin in St. Louis Monday. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

Duluth sawmills began operations Monday and the season is expected to be the best on record. The log cut during the winter was 418,000,000 feet, 140,000,000 feet more than last year.

Gerry Van Frank, formerly in the ice business at Quincy, Ill., and a farm hand named Leidig were drowned in the Fabius river, in Marion county, Mo., Saturday night, while trying to cross a swollen stream.

The steamship Canamocha, laden with 200,000 pounds of flour for the famine-stricken people of Russia, left New York Monday for Philadelphia, where her cargo will be completed, when she will sail for Riga.

A controlling interest in the Anaconda mines at Cripple Creek, Col., has been sold for \$1,500,000 to a Colorado Springs syndicate. The property includes the Great View mine, said to be the richest gold mine in the United States.

## TURNED TO STONE.

A Monument to Woman's Constancy and Man's Perfidy.

While on the trip through North Dakota, on which he got the piece of the cabin, Inspector Watkins was told by the Indian agent at Standing Rock Agency the legend of the stone from which the place gets its name, says the Helena Independent.

Years ago, according to the Indian tradition, a buck and his squaw were on a journey down the Missouri river to visit some relatives at a distant point. Where Fort Yates now is the buck saw a young squaw of surprising beauty, with whom he fell desperately in love. In spite of the tears and entreaties of his lawful wife he refused to proceed on the journey or in any other direction, but resolved to stay right there with his new-found passion. The deserted squaw exhausted her entreaties and her tears, and finally arose to leave the place alone. As she did so she fell back in the spot where she had been sitting and turned to stone. There she has remained ever since, a standing reproach to her faithless lord and master and to all his kind. By a faint stretch of the imagination the standing rock from which the agency gets its name can be made to take on the outlines of a woman.

The Indians believe the story and pay homage to the monument of man's perfidy and fickleness and woman's constancy. While the inspector was at Fort Yates he saw an Indian approach the rock, bow reverently, and lay some thing at its base. When the Indian had gone the inspector and the agent went out to see what the offering was. It was a chew of tobacco, no heavy sacrifice, it might be said; but perhaps it was the last the Indian had.

## The Great German Meddler.

Emperor William seems determined to maintain his stringency with regard to extravagance among his officers, for he has issued a general order to the various regiments of the division of guards that no unmarried officer is to be allowed to make use of a brougham or coupe. The only vehicles which they are permitted to use are victorias, phaetons and drags. He regards the coupe as a piece of affluence luxury unworthy of an officer of his guards. The order in question has excited the most widespread discontent among the corps officers, who regard it, with some justice, as an unwarrantable encroachment upon their private affairs.

Clamped out—blood-poison of every name and nature, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It is a medicine that starts from the beginning. It cures every organ into healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. All blood, skin, and scalp diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst form of skin, are cured by it. For Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Erys, Gout, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands, Tumors, and Swellings, it is an unequalled remedy.

Don't think it's like the same old medicine they claim to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. Golden Medical Discovery works equally well at all seasons. And it not only cleanses the blood, but cures it. If it doesn't benefit or cure, it cures you, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get. Can you ask more?

Prepared by J. C. Jackson, M.D., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Dr. J. C. Jackson, M.D., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Dr. J. C. Jackson, M.D., Lowell, Mass.

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## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

## CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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DR. MITCHELL'S RESTORATIVE NERVE Tonic. It is a powerful tonic for the nervous system, and is sold by all druggists.

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